BUNDAY, MAY 14, 1893.

Madrid Republicans Excited. It may seem at first sight surprising that the Republican Deputies should leave the Cortes in a body and talk of the necessity of revolution because Prime Minister Sa-

gasta has procured the passage of a bill permitting him to defer the municipal olecion in Madrid. The incident is far from being as insignificant as it looks. It was a question connected with the affairs of the Spanish capital which caused the overthrow of the CAMOVAS Cabinet, and it is in order to avoid a similar stumbling block that the present Liberal Government would postpone an appeal to the ballot box until its partisans are strong enough to acquire control of the municipal administration.

Some months ago it was discovered that, in the application of the city's revenues and in the inflation of its funded debt, the municipal authorities of Madrid had committed frauds comparable in magnitude to those of which New York city was the victim at the hands of TWEED and his accomplices. Sefior Canovas DEL Castillo was Prime Minister at the time, and public opinion held him accountable to a certain extent for the wrongdoing, because he had appointed some of the offenders and had evinced rejuctance to proceed against them with rigor. So widespread and bitter was the feeling against him that more than half of his own former supporters, the Conservatives, deserted him, beat him on a vote of censure in the Cortes, and forced him to resign. Strange to say, the Moderates or Liberals, who have for many years accepted the leadership of Seffor SAGASTA. took no part in the remarkable division which demolished the Canovas Cabinet. Invited by the Queen Regent to form a Government, SAGASTA, whose followers formed only a very small minority of the inst Cortes, entered into a kind of coalition, not with the honest Conservatives who desired to purge the municipal administration, but with the adherents of Canovas, who had endenvored to shield the evildoers. The result was that a large proportion of the Madrid taxpavers looked with as much suspicion on the new Ministry as on the old one, and, at the ensuing general election, supported the Republican candidates, who, accordingly, swept the city. Their success was amazing when one considers the instruments of corruption and intimidation at the disposal of Spanish Ministry and the unsparing use habitually made of them. It foreshadowed. also, a thorough investigation of the municipal frauds, for there was no reason to doubt that the Republicans would prove as strong in the approaching municipal election as they had in the contest for seats in the Cortes.

That Seffor SAGASTA is actuated by the desire to shield evildoers, of which he, like Canovas, is accused, seems a fair inference from the step which he has taken. On the pretext that the registration lists of Madrid were grossly defective, and that time would be needed to correct them, the Prime Minister laid before the Cortes a bill authorizing him to order the municipal election at whatever time seemed to him most fitting. The Republican Deputies. who in this business seem to have had the stance of the Carlist members, fought the project with desperation, but after a continuous sitting of two days and a half. it was carried on Friday evening. The news of the passage of the bill caused great exeitement in Madrid, and a demonstration against the Ministry which the police had ome difficulty in suppressing.

It is practically a municipal coup d'état of which SAGASTA has been guilty. He has, for a time to be determined by his arbitrary will, wrested from the plundered taxpayers of Madrid the constitutional weapon, the ballot, with which they had expected to reation gave rise to the revolutions o 1830 and 1848 in France. If the Republicans and Carlists between them do not turn to account the outburst of popular disgust and indignation, it will be because the standing army still feels a certain chivalrous sympathy for the widowed Christina and the child King, ALFONSO XIII. There have, indeed, been rumors that this sentiment. which at one time exercised a powerful influence, has of late almost disappeared. We shall know in the course of a few days whether the garrisons of Madrid, Barcelona. and other large cities can be relied upon; and whether the navy, which took an active part in the overthrow of ISABELLA II.. is now loyal. It would be curious if the Infanta Eulalia, on her arrival in New York, should learn that the dynasty she represents had ceased to reign in Spain.

The Struggle in Nicaragua.

There is a curious parallel between the events that called for American interven tion along the line of the Panama Canal just eight years ago, and those that are oc-

curring in Nicaragua to-day. Within two months after Secretary WHITNEY took charge of the Navy Department, during Mr. CLEVELAND's first term as President, he was compelled to hurry a naval force to Colon, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, and another to Panama, on the Pacific side, in consequence of a revolution that had broken out in Colombia. The insurgents, under Gen. AIZPURU, had made a sweep along the line of the interoceanic railway, and had seized Panama, while some of the frenzied blowers of PRESTAN had set fire to Colon. With the lives and property of Americans thus endangered, transit across the Isthmus blocked, and President NUSEZ occupied with the insurgents nearer his capital, who hold Barranquilla and besieged Cartagena. our Government was called upon to act. ordingly Admiral Jouerr, in command of the Tennessee, the Swatara, the Alliance, and the Galena, was sent to Colon, and maes were despatched by steamer from New York. The result was the capitulation of AIRPURU, and the collapse of the rebellion

A like necessity, coming upon Secretary HERBERT at the outset of his career in the Navy Department, has hurried the Atlanta to Greytown on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and the Alliance to Corinto on the Pacific coast, to guard American interests, particularly interoceanic transit or canal interests, during the insurrection now going on against President SACAZA. The first question, therefore, is as to whether, in an ergency, we should have the right to intervene as decisively in Nicaragua as we did in Colombia. The instruc as of Secretary WHITNEY to Admiral were that "the object of the on is the performance by the United se of their engagements to preserve the neutrality of, and keep open, the transit from Colon to Panama, and further to pro-tect the lives and property of American s." In a telegram sent several weeks ermed Admiral Joverr that svery act of the Colombian forces involv-

swhere soon followed.

ing the destruction or embarrassment of the transit is in violation of their treaty with this Government. An armed contest at any place involving the same result is also a breach of the treaty." This last was thought to be a fair deduction from the stipulations of the treaty of 1846.

Now, our treaty of 1876 with Nicaragua expressly provides that the forces of the United States may be disembarked in that ountry and employed to protect the lives and property of our citizens on the inter-oceanic transit routes. The first stipulation is that Nicaragua herself, "should it secome necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protect tion of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, will employ the requisite force for that purpose." It is, however, the provision that follows which possesses interest at the present time:

" But, upon failure to do this from any cause what ver, the Government of the United States may, with the consent or at the request of the Government of Nicaragus, or of the Minister thereof at Washington, or of the competent, legally appointed local es, civil or military, employ such force for this, and for ne other purpose; and when, in the opinion of the flowernment of Nicaragua, the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn.

In the exceptional case, however, of unforeseen

and imminent dancer to the lives or property of citi-zens of the United States, the forces of said republic are authorized to act for their protection without such ment having been previously obtained."

It is further stipulated that such intervention shall be "in pursuance of laws of Congress hereafter enacted," although such laws are not to affect "the protection and guarantee of the neutrality of the routes of transit, nor the obligation to withdraw the troops which may be disembarked in Nicaragua directly that, in the judgment of the Government of the republic, they should no longer be necessary." The substance of the matter is that a cause for landing a force of our bluejackets and marines in Nicaragua, under the treaty, might undoubtedly arise.

Yet we do not think that it will arise at this time. There is a marked difference between the present revolution in Nicaragua and the one of 1885 in Colombia. The latter directly affected existing interoceanic transit, and pillage and incendiarism were rife at Colon. The revolt in Nicaragua not only is led by men having large property interests. but certainly does not threaten either the canal or other American enterprises. It appears to be based on dissatisfaction at President Sacaza's reflection, and also, apart from personal ambitions, on alarm, whether well or ill founded, at his financial policy Without going into the merits of these matters, which are for the Nicaraguans themselves to decide, it is enough to note that the fate of the revolution will unquestionably be decided, and probably very soon, at a long distance from the canal route, and in the opposite corner of the republic from that of the canal headquarters at Greytown.

We may fairly expect that the simple presence of the Atlanta and the Alliance near the two ends of the canal will be sufficient for the purposes of our Government. The chances now are that the political future of Nicaragua will be settled by its own people before the arrival of our ships at their destination.

What Did the Civil War Cost in Money This interesting question, often asked and never satisfactorily answered, comes before us once more. A conventional formula frequently employed by loose speakers and writers, is that the war of the re bellion cost the North a million lives and a billion of treasure. The statement is grossly inaccurate at both ends. The estimate of mortality is excessive, while the estimate of money expenditure is ridiculously inadequate.

The popular idea that a million soldiers of the Union lost their lives during the war, or directly in consequence of the war, is encouraged by many persons who know better, because it suggests such exaggerated notions of the magnitude of the strug gle and of the number of men actual ly engaged in military operations in dress their wrongs. A much less serious | the Northern armies, as to afford an argument or excuse for a pension system in which extravagance and dishonesty find plenty of room. The number of officers and men actually killed in battle in all of the Union armies during the four years of war. barely exceeds 60,000. The number of those who died of wounds during the war is less than 35,000. The number that died of diseases, either resulting from the hardships and exposure of warfare, or the incident of natural mortality in a great body of men, is about 185,000 for the four years. Adding even the 24,000 cases of disappearance, conveniently charged in the records to death 'from unknown causes." the total of mortality among the Union troops during the war is 304,000, or less than a third of the million supposed by many people to have perished on the battlefield.

> The purpose of the present article is to put together some of the items of expenditure and loss clearly and directly chargeable to the war account; in other words, to establish a minimum estimate of the money cost of preserving the Union. If we were to go into the matter of consequential damages, such as the paralysis of certain branches of business, the suspension of trade with the Southern States, the extinction of a large part of our maritime commerce, the enormous loss resulting from the arrest of the normal increase of population and the peaceful development of the nation's resources, we should pass at once from the domain of precise arithmetic to that of vague conjecture and unverified speculation. That is not our intention. The figures presented below are only such as are afforded by the official records; or, where in the nature of things the amounts set down are mere estimates, the fact is stated, and care is taken that the estimates shall be manifestly well within the bounds. The several classes of expenditure or direct loss to be considered are:

1. The current war expenses paid during the four years by the United States Government with money raised by taxation or borrowed upon the nation's credit.

2. The bounties paid to the volunteers during the war by the States, or from other sources than the Federal Government. 3. The money raised and expended by or-

ganizations of citizens for the alleviation of the soldiers' condition. 4. The direct loss to the ination's wealth resulting from the employment in military

service of citizens who otherwise would have been producers. 5. The war claims paid by act of Congress since the war, for the destruction of property, or for other reasons.

6. The interest on the war debt since 1860 up to the present time. 7. The expenditure for pensions to date. The actual current war expenditure dur ing the four fiscal years from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, is easily ascertained. The net ordinary expenditure of the Government during that period was as follows:

718,784,376 Total58,848,872,904

Piacal year 1862..... 8469,570,241

would have spent if there had been no war. To separate the two items we have only to deduct as much as was actually spent for all purposes of Government during the period of four years immediately preceding the war. If it is said that under normal circumstances the country's growth would have increased the ordinary expenditure for 1862-1865 over that for the 1858-1862 period, it must be remembered that this possible increase was more than balanced by the restriction of the field of administra tion during the second period to the Northern and border States:

Fiscal year 1858 68,993,600 66,650,213 Piscal year 1861 B272,827,181

Deduct this from the total for the war period as above, and add the total paid by the Government in premiums for loans, an item not included in the statement of annual expenditure: Expenditure for war period 1862-65... \$3,345,572,904

ess allowance for peace expenditure ... 272,827,181 \$3,078,545,723 Premiums on Government war loans ... 69,429,364

. \$3,144,975,087

The totals of local bounties paid to the several States to fill their quotas under the calls of 1863, 1864, and 1865 are obtained from the report for 1866 of Provost-Marshal-General James B. FRY, whose official contributions to the statistical history of war of the rebellion are of inestimable value. We omit from consideration any account of the money paid by States or towns or individuals, over and above the amount refunded from the United States Treasury, for the creditable equipment of the troops sent to the front. The total would be very large, but it is practically indeterminable. Much of the ocal bounty money was wasted on scoundrels, but it was expended, nevertheless, and it belongs in this account. One desperate character who was convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary confessed that he had drawn and jumped the bounty not less than thirty-two times. The amount thus paid from the beginning to the end of the war in the loyal States or groups of States is shown in the following table:

The New England States \$52,676,602 ..,,..... New Jersey..... 48.134,985 elaware, Maryland, and Dist. of Col 7.542,001 1 557.814 West Virginia and Kentucky..... 23,557,37 9,152,354 inois 17,296,295 Wisconsin, Iowa, Minn., Mo., and Kansas. 10,810,646\$285,941,128 Total

Throughout the North during the war there were not less than seven thousand local associations of patriotic men and women contributing money, time, and articles of every description to promote the well-being of the soldiers fighting at the front or to add to their comfort. Besides these local societies, there were such organizations as the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission, operating on a large scale and in the general field. The Sanitary Commission alone raised and expended more than \$20,000,000. The aggregate of these contributions of associated or individual patriotism, from the society of little girls who sold their gold rings and lockets for the benefit of the wounded soldier, to the capitalist who equipped a regiment at his own expense or gave a steamship to Lincoln's Government, can never be computed. When we set it down at \$50,-000,000 for the purposes of this inquiry, we are making a very low estimate.

A large item properly belonging to the cost of the war is the loss to productive industry of the time and labor of the citizens who enlisted in the army. This item is approximately ascertainable. The number of volunteers in service at the various times

designated is shown by this table:	
January 1, 1862	.613,818
January 1, 1868	.892,728
January 1, 1864	.836,101
January 1, 1865	.937.441
May 1, 1865	.958,417
Average	.847.701

If we take \$47,701 as the average number of men in the Union armies during the war and estimate the earning capacity of the average soldier at \$300 a year above the cost of his own subsistence, the direct loss ecasioned by the diversion from productive to unproductive labor would amount to \$254,310,300 a year, or, for the four years of the war period, to \$1,017,241,200.

It would be the work of a lifetime to elpher out the whole amount paid since the war, under general or special acts of Congress, in compensation for the real or alleged destruction of property, or for war supplies seized or furnished, or for indemnity for loss of personal effects, or for back pay or bounty of volunteers, or for horses or mules lost, or for the reimbursement of States or minor civil divisions for expenditures necessitated by the war, or in any other of the countless ways in which the war still draws upon the Treasury. For thirty years the investigation of these war claims preliminary to the appropriation of money

their payment, has constituted large and exacting part of the labors of Congress; and, in the later years, of the Court of Claims. The items, great and small, which would have to be considered one by one in any attempt at exact ascertainment of the total, are almost infinite in number. They are scattered through the Treasury books in multitudinous shapes. They are contained in the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, in the Sundry Civil, in the Miscellaneous, in the Deficiency, and elsewhere. Our estimate of the grand aggregate of these appropriations is entirely arbitrary. Supposing that the war claims allowed and paid by the Government since 1865 have averaged only \$5,000,000 a year, the total would be \$140,000,000. That is the sum which we charge to this item; if it were doubled, we should consider that we were still well

within the bounds of probability. The interest paid on the war debt can be stated accurately. The gradually decreasing annual payments on this account before the fiscal year 1866, are included in the net ordinary expenses as shown ab

Since 1865 they have	been as follows:
Piccil Fear. 1865. \$138,067,62 1867. 143,781,59 1868. 140,424,04 1869. 130,694,24 1870. 125,574,56 1872. 117,857,84 1873. 194,750,68 1874. 107,119,81 1875. 103,095,54 1876. 190,243,27 1877. 97,124,61 1878. 102,500,87	Final Fear. 5 1880. \$95,757,575 5 1880. \$95,757,575 6 1882. 71,077,207 3 1883. 56,100,131 6 1884. 54,578,578 6 1884. 50,580,140 0 1886. 50,580,140 0 1886. 50,580,140 1 1887. \$47,741,577 5 1889. \$44,715,007 5 1889. \$44,715,007 5 1889. \$45,718,578 5 1892. \$23,378,116 5 1892. \$23,378,116 5 1892. \$23,378,116

Total since the war.....\$2,355,829,103 The pension expenditure on account of the war of the rebellion has been increasing as steadily as the interest charge ha diminished. The annual totals, as stated below, include pensions paid on account of the Mexican war and the earlier wars, and But this includes what the Government I we have therefore made a deduction for the

same. As Mexican war veterans and veterans of the civil war were for years enrolled on the lists under the common head of army invalids, the allowance to be made for pensions paid on account of other wars than the rebellion must be a matter of estimate. We have assumed an average of \$4,000,000 annually, and have deducted from the grand total, \$112,000,000 on this account: Pierri Fear.

1866	\$15 605 859	1880	\$50,777,17
1867	20.936.552	1881	60,059,29
1868		1882	61,345,19
1600		1883	66,012,57
1870		1884	85,429,22
		1885	56,102,26
1872		1880	63,404,86
1878	20 250 427	1887	75,020,10
1874	20 029 415	1859	80,288,50
1876	29 456 216	1889	87,624,77
1876	28 257 896	1890	108,986,85
1877	27.962.752	1801	124,415,95
1878	27 137 019	1892	134,583,05
1879	35,121,482	1893	146,787,85

Less allowance for other pensions .. 112,000,000

\$1,481,198,500 Recapitulating these several items of expenditure, and omitting from consideration any of the other myriad sources of expense or loss properly but less directly charges ble to the civil war, we obtain a fair minimum estimate of what it cost the North to

preserve the Union: SS 144 075 08 Current war expenses...... 285,941,125 Sounties other than Federal Estimated private contributions 1,017,241,200 1,431,198,50 Pensions on account of civil war

.. 36,425,185,017 These figures stagger the imagination Like all symbols for quantities so stupendons as to be far beyond the accustomed range of thought, they go from the eye to the brain without producing immediately an effect adequate to their mathematical importance. One million conveys the idea of vastness, one billion or a thousand millions conveys the idea of something vastly vaster: but the difference between one billion and eight billions is appreciated slowly, and only by an indirect process What does it really mean, then, when we say that the money cost of the war to the North alone was nearly eight and a half billions of dollars ?

To raise money enough to pay the bill in one lump sum, every voter in the United States would have to contribute more than \$600. If the burden were distributed among the whole earth's population, every human being, man, woman or child, civilized or savage, living anywhere to-day on the face of the globe, would be taxed about six dollars. If every gold or silver coin or piece of paper money now in circula tion among the four hundred milpeople of this country and of lion England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Italy, Spain, and Russia should be gathered in and counted, the total value reduced to United States money would cover only three-quarters of our war cost The amount of money indicated by the figures, \$8,425,185,017, is more than five times the aggregate of the deposits in the 3,677 national banks of the United States: more than five times the aggregate of deposits in all of the savings banks of the United States: more than eight times the aggregate of deposits in all of the State banks, trust companies, and private banking concerns in the United States; almost double the aggregate of deposits in all of these institutions combined.

But there is a simpler and still more striking method of arriving at the significance of these figures. It cost the North \$8,425,185,017 to keep the Southern States in the Union. By the census of 1860 the estimated valuation-true valuation, not assessed-of all property, real and personal, in these eleven States was as follows:

North Carolina	. 358,739,8
South Carolina	. 544,188,7
Georgia	. 645,895,2
Fiorida	
Alabama	
Mississippi	
Louisiana	. 602,118,5
Texas	. 805,200,6
Arkansas	
Tennessee	493,903,8

Total wealth of the eleven States ... \$5,202,166, 207

Thus it appears that, in order to keep these eleven States under the flag, the nation has paid at least \$3,223,018,810 more than the entire valuation of all property in those eleven States at the time when the war was fought. But the war for the Union was fought for an idea, and the idea was worth all it has cost.

Bellman, Spare Those Relics!

Even patriotism can be carried beyond the point of moderate exhibaration. The National Columbian Liberty Bell Committee seems to have reached the dithyramble and fanatical stage. Somebody conceived the idea of a National Columbian Liberty Bell to be cast in part from metal articles of historical interest in the various States and Territories. Anything from George Wash-INGTON'S silver shoe buckles to the pennies of schoolboys will be accepted gratefully, and due record of the offering kept for the instruction or amusement of the times to come. The bell is to be cast at Troy, June 8, and it will be exhibited at Chicago until the close of the Fair and then removed to Washington. "Its object," says the estimable lady who is the Virginia member of the National Liberty Bell Committee, "is to celebrate the anniversaries of great men and measures which have contributed to American independence, apart from all parties and sections. most worthy object, but not to be at tained by sacrificing relics and memorials of those great men, or of any great men or events. The Virginia member has contributed a brass door knob made by Thomas JEFFERSON in his workshop at Monticello, a key to PATRICK HENRY's desk, the rings from the scabbard of a sword worn at Culloden, and so on. The place for things like these is a museum or a historical society. They are treasures which ought to be preserved, treasures which fused indistinguishably into a big bell cease to have value or interest.

If the persons who are contributing metals or the Liberty Bell are as generous as this Virginia lady, many precious mementos of colonial, revolutionary, and State history will be wasted and lost irretrievably. Now, while there may be a fair trade in bogus articles of this sort, the number of genuine relics is not so great that a wanton destruction of many or any of them will not be felt and in time repented of. United States have been so absorbed in the present and the future that the memorials of their past have not been kept as they should be. Particularly has this been the ase with buildings of historical interest Societies and associations now exist which make it their especial business to do all in their power to collect and preserve the nonuments and memorials of American history in all its periods and forms. It is a sorry State or a sorry town that does not value such monuments and memorials. As

a famous American or is associated with any great political or military or naval event, becomes of great value. The ultimate destination of such articles should be a public museum. Meanwhile, the fortunate owners of such relics are free, of sourse, to do what they please with them; but to see them destroyed from a mistaken sense of patriotism, thrown away in a moment of sentimental exuberance, dumped ingloriously into a bell foundry, must grieve the judicious mind as much as it may tickle the cynical. It is very fine, no doubt, to read of the matrons and maids of the high old Roman fashion who threw their necklets and their armiets, their jewels, rings, and ouches, jingling on the marble floor when their country was invaded; but there are better ways than that "to come to the aid of the Treasury" nowadays, nor is the country so poor in bells and jangles that the women of America need to show their patriotism by offering up their great-granddaddies' silver buttons and brass coffin plates on the aitars of windy Troy. If the Columbian Liberty Bell should be a cento of relics, what would it profit in sound thereby? Copper and tin are good enough to make a bell of: in fact. there is nothing better. The sword of Bunker Hill and the brass clasps from your big old King James Bible, containing the

the tone a bit. The Columbian Liberty Bell, if built nccording to specifications, will be noisy enough, we dare say, but the sound will be sound of tolling. Inscribed on such a bell should be the funera plango of the mediaval bell, "I mourn the relics ruined." We wonder why some gentle enthusiast doesn't propose that Independence Hall and Fancuit Hall and Mount Vernon be torn down and made into a composite shed and turret for the Columbian Liberty Bell. If there are ears that yearn for more dysphonies in copper and zinc, the dysphonies must be pro rided for them; but surely neither Columbia nor Liberty demands the destruction of historical relies for the purpose of making a bell and clapper. Melt up your tins, Columbian patriots, if you will, and come down with your tin for the bell, but let the relics alone!

Apocrypha and family record, will not help

A Trust Estate.

The trust funds which FRANCIS H. WEERS held for the benefit of Mrs. GRIFFITH, and which she now charges him with having misappropriated, are a part of the great estate of the original JOHN JACOB ASTOR. and they have been held in trust almost uninterruptedly for nearly fifty years.

In 1820 JOHN BRISTED married a daughter of JOHN JACOB ASTOR. He was an Englishman of a university education who came to New York in 1806, and after practising as a lawyer for several years, entered the Episcopal ministry, in which he remained until his death in 1855, or seven years after the death of his father-in-law. Mr. ASTOR left a considerable property in trust for the benefit of Mrs. BRISTED and her son. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, the estate to go in fee to the children of this son.

The younger BRISTED was graduated at Yale, and subsequently at Cambridge, in England, and early in his manhood be discovered literary capacities which made his customary signature, CARL BENSON, well known as that of an author of much versatility and some eccentricity. In 1847 he married a daughter of the late HENRY BREVOORT, whose large and old-fashioned house in the lower Fifth avenue still remains as a relic and a reminder of the wealth, the state, and the fashion of New York of a past generation. By her he had one son, named after his grandfather, John Jacob Aston, and after her death he married Miss GRACE SEDG-WICK of Lenox, by whom he had one son also. The property, in which he had a life estate only, descended in fee to those two sons, and the funds which FRANCIS H. WEERS is accused of dissipating constituted a large part of the share of the first.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR BRISTED died in 1882. leaving a will by which he trusteed nearly one-half of his estate for the benefit of CECILE BRISTED, his foster sister, who has since become Mrs. GRIFFITH, the principal to go to her children. This will was contested by the guardian of the other son. then a minor, on the ground of the mental incompetency of the testator, but the suit was compromised and withdrawn. Mr. Wieks was the sole surviving trustee, and, as Mrs. GRIFFITH was altogether ignorant of business, and had absolute confidence in both his capacity and honor, he was unhampered in the management of an estate of about \$325,000, except by his own conscience.

The trust which Mrs. GRIPPITH reposed in him was not greater than that felt by both Mr. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED and his son. Mr. WEEKS also enjoyed the confidence of many distinguished for their good judgment and financial sagacity; and in society generally and in the Church nebody stood better than he. His unusual qualifications to be a trustee of Mrs. GRIFFITH's property would have been asserted by officers of leading trust companies to whom she might have gone, if at any time she had felt any doubt of him; yet it appears from her affidavit that for years past WEEKS has been paying her only about one-half of her actual income; and the other disclosures now made concerning his business management indicate that for a long time he has been open to reasonable suspicion.

A Question Christians Cannot Debate. A branch of the Christian Endeavor Soclety discussed this question the other night in a Harlem Presbyterian church: "What should be the Christian's attitude toward the

use of intoxicants as a beverage t'

The proper attitude of a Mohammedan toward this practice is not open to debate It is determined by the law of MOHAMMED. absolutely forbidding the use of intoxicating beverages.

Under the law of CHRIST, however, each individual is empowered to settle the question for himself, with due regard to the great principle that he use his personal liberty without offence to the general good. With the example of Jesus Himself before them. Christians cannot consistently condemn the use of intoxicating beverages as sinful. If the Author of Christianity used His miraculous power to change water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana for the delectation of the assembled guests. His followers are debarred from treating the drinking of such alcoholic stimulants as contrary to the law and precept of Christianity. It is an his torical fact, as recorded in the New Testament, that Jesus Himself was a drinker of wine and an encourager of its use as a beverage. Hence by His example he determined the attitude of Christians toward "intoxicants," so that there is no possi bility of debate regarding it.

The question discussed in the Harlem Presbyterian church was accordingly not open to debate by Christians. It had been already settled by the supreme authority. time passes, any article which belonged to and only those who deny and reject that

authority can properly find fault with the decision. It was a question for infidel debate, not for Christian.

The Grand Duke ALEXANDER of Russia. the Duke DE VERAGUA of Spain, the Vice-Admirals and commanders of the foreign cruisers in our waters-New York has never until the month of May, 1803, had the opportunity of welcoming so many distinguished visitors. Then we expect very soon to welcome here the daughter of a Queen, the Infanta EULALIA, and the grandees by whom she is to be accompanied. If the German Emperor was not bothered with the Army bill, the Reichstag, the elections, the humbug ARL-WARDT, and the imperial progeny, we might stand a chance of catching a sight of him in this city.

It is to be hoped that Dr. McGLYNN will either go to Rome, or let us know for certain if he is going, or give some positive assurance to mankind that he will not go, or, anyhow, that he won't go until he is ready. Six or seven years ago, when he was ordered to Rome, he declared that he would not go, and he repeated the declaration a hundred times over year after year, upon all the platforms from which he spoke. Within a year past, he has expressed a Willingness to go to Rome, especially if Ablegate Satolli should ask him to go, and he has been getting ready to go, or considering whether, after all, he really ought to go, week after week, for ten months. He keeps all the papers of the country fully informed of his mental motions to ward Rome, and away from it. We now learn from Rome itself that he is expected there every day, and that he has sent an inquire whether he can obtain an audience with the Pope. We also learn from Rome that he has sent notice there that he still holds the opinions which led to all his troubles here; and very fantastic opinions they are. If McGLYNN ever gets as far as Rome, he will there learn that he is a bigger man in New York than he is in Rome, and can talk louder in Cooper In stitute than in the Vatican.

Commissioner SENNER is justified in adopting all lawful means of keeping out of this country such immigrants as are pro hibited by statute from entering it. He is justified in requiring all steamship companies carrying steerage passengers to obey those regulations that have been authoritatively established in respect to the landing of these passengers. He is justified in assessing the companies for any expense that may be incurred by reason of their disregard of the regulations. His conduct during the past week in the enforcement of the orders of the Treasury Department at Ellis Island has been justiflable and proper. Until these orders were applied on Thursday many undesirable im migrants passed the inspectors; it will hereifter be possible, though hard, to keep out such immigrants.

The mazourks, a national Russian dance of Polish origin, was danced at the ball given on Friday in honor of the Grand Duke ALEX-ANDER of Russia. It is not likely that the fandango, which is the national dance of Spain will be danced at the ball to be given in honor of the Spanish Infanta EULALIA.

A particularly neat piece of business has been transacted under the direction of Health Officer JENKINS. Dr. JENKINS found that a case of smail-pox had been brought to this port from Bremen on the steamship Lahn. As soon as he ascertained that the affected passenger before sailing for this country, had stayed for a time in a certain lodging house in Bremen ne telegraphed the fact to the Surgeon-Gen eral, who immediately cabled instructions to the sanitary officer in Bremen that the lodging house must be fumigated and disinfected be fore any more of its occupants were permitted to depart for the United States. There need not be any doubt that the order given in this country will be obeyed in Germany. We sny that this is a next piece of business; and the vigilant Health Officer deserves commen-

dation for his prompt action. Dr. JENEINS also gave directions that the whole of the steerage passengers brought here by the Lahn from Bremen should be iso lated on shore as long as there was any danger of the spread of small-pox among them. Dr. JENKING scems to be the right man for Health Officer of this port.

The Brooklyn Chronicle, which has been published every morning in Brooklyn for the past three months, gives up the ghost. We do not know how many men have tried and failed to establish a morning paper in Brooklyn du ing the past forty years. It is a queer thing that the Brooklyn people will not read a morning journal printed in Brooklyn. THE SUN. which is got out in New York and circulates everywhere, seems to suit a very large propor of the Brooklynites. It gives all the news of the place, besides lots of other things that are acceptable to them. The Chronicle has been a very well edited paper, temperate in spirit, and not destitute of enterprise. It has not been very strong in its editorial columns and it is largely upon these columns that a paper's quality, character, power, and moral tone are dependent, especially in Brooklyn. The hronicle took the right ground in advocating the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York; but the fact that it was published in the morning rendered it useless while THE SUN shines at the same moment over the two cities, and thus it shines always.

The company with a large capital that has been organized in this city to build a first-class American hotel in the city of Mexico, and like hotels in other Mexican cities. ought to be successful. There is not a single first-rate hotel in the capital of Mexico or in any other city of the Mexican republic. In all the hotels there the quarters are uncomfortable, and the food is poor. It is largely on this account that there are so very few American travellers in Mexico, a country which in other respects is most attractive to travellers. Mexico will profit, even more than the New York hotel-building company can profit, by the establishment of first-rate hotels in all its large cities. The poets hereabout have not made so

much of the grand naval review as they might have made during the past fortnight. It was superior theme for poetry of the grand kind. pompous, picturesque, rapturous, romantic, resounding. We think the late Mr. TENNYSON would have seized such an occasion for the thrumming of his lyre. How varied were the neldents which it presented to the poetic soul the appearance in our harbor of the embattled cruisers of many distant lands, the Presidential pageant, the stately parades. the glorious feasts, the Admirals in artha fraternization of ten powers. ray. the belching of pacific artiflery, the love passages between American damsels and gallant foreigners-why, we cannot at this moment think of half the things over which an upper poet might have rhapsodized. He might have found in the affair a theme for an epic as big as the Iliad, and as good. Our poets have missed a chance within the past fortnight that may nover again come to them. Let them, now that the thing with all its pageantry is over, read again the daily reports of it that have been printed in THE Sun, and see what they have missed. Not one of them all has come to the front with a manuseript worthy of the occasion. We have seen two or three barrel-organ pieces about the review, but they only made as smile: Sing, O Muse, Guanagor's pride,

With Sir Jour Horaxx at his side. With caravels and men-of-wa That came to us from lands afar.

Sing also of the incidents between the bar and Ninety-fifth street, including those in the festive city.

Bon't ran the risk of your cold getting well of itself-you may thereby drift into a condition favorable the development of some latent tendency, which may give you years of truthle. Better care your cold at once with the help of Dr. B. Jayne's Expectoral, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sere lungs, and throats—size.

Some beneficent fairy presiding over the woods and fleids must have pressed a button within the last few days, after the example of Queen Victoria and President Cleveland at recent State functions, and started into life the leaves and blossoms which have been so long hidden from our sight. Nothing but a button-for magical wands are quite out of date-could have changed Central Park, in about twenty-four hours, from a leaders. brown, and barren waste, peopled by shiver ing mortals in furs and wraps, to a place of verdure and beauty, where coaches, victorias, and tandems, with their gay and happy loads, drive under the well-clothed branches and smile a welcome upon lilacs, laburnums, and

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

wisteria bursting into bloom on either side, With this arrival of the loveliest season of the year, sylvan pleasures and coaching parties to Claremont and Westchester have sales ceeded the maritime excursions which have been the rage for the last month. War ships are disappearing from the harbor, and shore leave has been stopped for crews and interior officers, even on those that stay. The Bussians are likely to remain longer than the others, and a very swell luncheon was given yeserday on board the Dimitri by the Grand Duke Alexander for a party consisting of Mrs. J. J. Astor. Miss Wetmore, Miss Anne Cameron, Mr. J. W. Ritchie, and Mr. Hamilton Cary, all of whom were the guests of Mr. Center Hitchcock at the Country Club on the

The Washington races are an attraction just at present, and large parties, not only of sport. ng but of fashionable people, are leaving every day for the capital. With or without the races Washington is worth seeing just now, before the scorching heat of summer has destroyed the beauty of her grass, trees, and flowers, and one cannot help resolving that the Spanish princess is to go there so soon.

To-morrow the great Brooklyn Handleap, rhich opens the metropolitan racing season. will be run at Gravesend, and in spite of the lepressing influences of the past fortnight in Wall street there is life and money erough eft to make the meeting a crowded one. Gravesend is not a ladies' course, however, and it is not likely that many smart people or swell equipages will be seen there. These will make their appearance at Morris Park on Memorial Day, and afterward when the historic Suburban is run at Sheepshead Bay.

In the mean time the coming and going is incessant, and although numbers of society people have deferred their visit to Chicago until September, yet there are enough leaving every day to occupy all the beds, consume all the provisions, and drive all the waiters to does peration in that now world-renowned city. Parties with Raymond tickets and parties in special trains of their own will be leaving this week and next, among them Mrs. Townsend Burden and her daughters, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, and others. Indeed, G. T. C. will very soon be inscribed in the corners of visiting cards for those who wish to inform their friends whither they have taken their flight.

As yet no invitations have appeared for June weddings, although it has been officially ancounced that Miss Bend and Mr. Norrie. Miss Anthon and Mr. Snelling, Miss Potter and Mr. Minturn will all enter into the holy estate of matrimony during the month of roses.

The tableaux vivants at Castle Point last week were favored with clear weather, which no doubt very much increased the sale of tickets for Mrs. Stevens's pet charity. At the afternoon exhibition the grounds were covered with carriages, and as rain and fog have often been the rule at Mrs. Stevens's hospitable receptions, many were attracted by the prospect of seeing Castle Point at its best rather than by the living beauties in the piotures. They were very beautiful, however, and Mr. Chase deserves high praise for his groupings and arrangements. The tableaux were distinctly more artistic than those given at the Madison Square Assembly Rooms, although there was not such an unusual array of pretty women. Miss Angelica Crosby in the well-known "Mariage Sous le Directoire." called forth the most enthusiasm, but Miss Perry, who appeared at the evening performance, was in some respects more striking. Mr. Chase's reproduction of Rembrandt's heads was an artistic triumph. No one knew how the effect was produced, but every look and reminder of life was obliterated, and only a dark picture in oils by the old master hung sefore the spectators.

The arrival of a genuine, unmistakable feminine member of a royal house, which will probably occur this week, must necessarily Undoubtedly there is a mystery which doth hedge both kings and queens which lesser mortals always long to penetrate, and as the rigid etiquette of the Spanish court interoses every possible barrier to anything like a free democratio inspection of the royal personage, the desire to see and even to interview her will be great indeed. Whether the royal features will be hidden from the vulgar gaze, or whether a cordon of police and a squad of men from the militia will accompany her whithersoever she goeth, nobedy knows as yet, but it has been generally promulgated that at whatever function she may attend, the royal wraps must repose in a room especially assigned to them and where no others are placed. This will not be absolutely impossible of accomplishment, and the New York ladie who have been solicited to assist in the arrangements for the ball will probably find when the time comes that the difficulties and restrictions in the matter of etiquette bave been greatly exaggerated. As it is proposed to put the price of a single ticket at \$15, a fair amount of exclusiveness may reasonably be expected; and as the Spanish graudees who have been going to and fro upon republican soil, and walking up and down upon it for the last month, have shown themselves to be thoroughly reasonable and unpretentious, it is hardly likely that the Infanta Eulalle will de sire to be shut up in a glass case on this her first opportunity to see the Western World. If a few wholesome restrictions could be

fest every locality where a distinguished per sonage can be unearthed, it would be very much to the advantage of the public generally. It is the ill-breeding of their own countrymen and fellow citizens, and not foreign etiquette or ceremonial, that prevents modest, well-intentioned people from getting aglimpse of those whom they have a right and a natural desire to see. This, however, is an evil in herent in human nature, and it will be a long time before any moral or physical force can be brought to bear upon it and subdue it. Mr. W. Waldorf Astor is said to have placed his fine estate at Newport, known in his father s lifetime as Beaulieu, upon the market for said. It is an old brick mansion, built thirty years

placed upon the pushers and starers who in-

ago by the late Francis Earreda, then Peruvian Minister at Washington, at whose death it was sold to Mr. William T. Blodgett and a few years afterward purchased from him by the late John Jacob Astor. Hero Mrs. Astor passed many summers of her life and dispensed her accustomed hospitality. Mr. Astor. however. never liked Newport, and spent as much of the summer time as he could spare from Carisbad at his Hudson liver place. The grounds and gardens of Beautieu cover many acres. and command beautiful views of the cliffs and ocean. If purchased by the future owner of the adjoining place of Reschwood, they will add enormously to the value and beauty of the Astor estate at Newport.

The house and grounds belonging to Mr. Fairman Hogers at Ochro Point are also offered for sale, and another opportunity is thus offered for capitalists and land owners to add parks, lawns, and gardens to the magnificent buildings that they have erected, and which are now somewhat out of proportion the very limited bits of mother earth that surround them.

For the purpose of establishing a children's nursery in the upper part of the city, weat of the Central Park, two concerts are to be given at Carnegie Music Hail, May 24 and 25, at which the famous German artist, Frau Materna, will